THE EXAMINER.

No. 152. SUNDAY, NOV. 25, 1810

THE POLITICAL EXAMINER.

Party is the madness of many for the gain of a few. SWIFT.

No. 148.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF KENT.

LETTER II.

GENTLEMEN,—Your representative, Sir EDW. KNATCHBULL, when he was asked on the hustings how he had voted respecting Lord CASTLEREAGH, declared "*upon his honour*" that he "*did not know*:"—"I do not know," said the explicit Baronet, "whether upon that occasion *I was in the House or not.*" Of course, he wished to be believed; and therefore he wished you to understand, that he recollected going to the House of Commons no more than the last time he went to a farce, or what dirty day it was he stepped into a gutter.

From this confession, Gentlemen, whether intentional or otherwise, the inference is easy:—Sir EDWARD really cares nothing about the matter. There are two kinds of memory; one, arising from habit, such as that of school-boys, who learn by rote, or of horses, who turn mechanically to their accustomed stable; the other, that of feeling and interest, such as the memory of those who remember their duties to relationship or society, and perform their parts accordingly. Sir EDWARD's is of the former kind:—one exercise by rote affects him no more than another; it is no matter to him, what may be the subject, whether a description of virtue or of vice, whether a tale of Hector or of Catiline; he says his lesson duely, goes away, and as duely forgets it. The question, respecting which Sir EDWARD was interrogated, was a most important one; it drew the national attention, for it involved the character of Parliament and of public virtue; but upon his honour, he does not know what he thought of it. If, therefore, we take his pledge—if we do him the common justice of *believing his oath*—we must believe that he cares nothing for any such questions:—their importance is nothing to him:—in him peculation has no enemy, and suffering honesty no defender:—neither guilt nor innocence are to trust to him for an opinion—no, not for a shadow of recollection.

You laughed when your Representative talked in this manner; you saw something infinitely ridiculous in a man's assuring you, upon his honour, that he forgot his duties; and so there *is*; but there is also something infinitely lamentable, and what should make us all deeply reflect upon the composition of a House so neglected by it's own members. When a person professes his contempt for the corruptions of Parliament, it is the common cant of the ministerial adherents, to cry out, that he means to profess his contempt for the Parliament abstractedly considered: he is a man, they say, who has no respect for the institutions of his country, no regard for his national duties, no sense of common decency and obligation. Now, Gentlemen, which of your two Representatives do these men really describe,—Mr. HONEYWOOD, who will go into the House upon his crutches to do his duty there,—or Sir EDWARD KNATCHBULL, who does not recollect, "upon his honour," whether he goes there or not?

Were there no other reason to dismiss for ever from your confidence the man who could utter this sentence, the sentence alone would be sufficient; and yet it is by no means a new language on such occasions. There is hardly a great occasion of the sort, upon which Members of Parliament do not come forward, and make speeches to their constituents equally contemptuous,—equally contemptuous of their duties in Parliament and their promises but of it. These persons make abundance of professions when they are soliciting votes; they will see to all the roads, secure all the privileges, and attend to all the wants of the country round; but above all, they will pay strict attendance in Parliament—they will never be absent on an occasion of the least importance; they will pledge themselves to keep "a watchful eye over the Constitution," (here the Orator flourishes his arm), to pay "a rigid and conscientious regard to economy," (another flourish), and to evince "an ardent and unwearied zeal for the rights, privileges, and immunities of the—in-dependent—freeholders—of—the—county of Z." (a flourish in conclusion). But such a candidate on the hustings is quite a different person when he has once got into Parliament; he is a mere seducer who promises in desire, only that he may deceive in possession; or a weather house automaton, which says one thing out of doors and another when it gets in. When he re-appears upon the hustings to deliver his opinion upon some point deeply affecting the public welfare, he fully shews what a different feeling he has for his own interest and that of his country:—formerly, for the mere purpose of taking his seat under the eye of the Minister, he was all promise and all patriotism: now he has obtained his seat, and he is all dignity and indifference: if he is called upon to give a plain answer, he really does not like to be thus questioned;—he is a conscientious man, who cannot help disobliging his constituents;—he has discharged his duty, but he positively cannot tell in what manner;—he is not aware—he is not quite certain—really the thing is so totally indifferent to him that he has quite forgotten it;—"upon his *honour* he does not know whether upon that occasion he *was in the House or not.*"

Thus, Gentleman, you see the opinion of Sir EDWARD

and other such Members of Parliament. They think the most sacred obligations a matter of indifference—subjects worthy of nothing but pure contempt, or at best of a doubtful shrug of the shoulders, a shake of the head, or a little humming and hawing. Nothing, in their opinion, is required for the full discharge of their duties, but to tell you plainly that they have forgotten them. But are they to be suffered to walk off in this manner? Is their want of memory to be a sufficient excuse for their want of virtue? Would it be accepted by a Judge and Jury as an excuse for a criminal at the bar?

Judge. What have you to say, Sir, in contradiction of this theft with which you are accused?

Offend. My Lord, it is a hard thing to be questioned thus; but really, I do assure your Lordship, upon my *honour*, that I do not know, whether upon that occasion I was in the man's house or not.

The first impulse of the Jury at such a speech might be to burst into laughter; but the second would be indignation; and the offender would certainly be put out of all condition to repeat the same jokes in future.

Of the two species of memory above-mentioned, it is the latter by which men's moral recollections are to be judged. On occasions of deep moment, forgetfulness is an aggravation of an offence, not an apology, for a person *ought* to take a proper interest in what concerns his character; when he does not, his want of memory is only want of feeling and of virtue. Dr. Johnson, in one of his happy moments of humourous illustration, would hear of no want of memory but what was a want of the proper feeling: "Sir," said he to the apologizer, "let me kick your shins for you, and I will answer for it you will never forget the occurrence."—Unluckily, Sir Edward Knatchbull had met with no such occurrence on the day of Lord Castlereagh; he had unfortunately stumbled over no bench, and Mr. Fuller, on that day, was not in the proper condition to send him a remembrancer in the shape of a mahogany chair; in short, he encountered no stumbling-block but his public duty, and this, you see, he kicks out of his way as he would a stone.

You see, Gentlemen, with what contempt these enemies of Reform can treat the House of Commons out of doors. In my next letter I will endeavour, by a series of curious *quotations from their own speeches*, to shew you how they treat it *in the House itself*; and in the mean time, am, your very sincere well-wisher and *remembrancer*,

☞ The Examiner.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

Paris, Nov. 13.—Copy of a Letter from his Imperial and Royal Majesty to the President of the Senate:—

"M. Le Comte Garnier, President of the Senate. The satisfaction which we experience in consequence of the *pregnancy* of our very dear and well-beloved sponse, has induced us to write you this letter, in order that you may, in our name, communicate to the Senate this event, as essential to our happiness, as it is to the interests and policy of our empire. The present having no other object, we pray God, M. Le Comte Garnier, President of the Senate, to hold you in his holy and worthy keeping. Napoleon."

"Fontainbleau, Nov. 12, 1810.

Paris, Nov. 14.—Circular Letter to the Archbishops and Bishops:—

"M. the Bishop of ———,

"It is with the most infinite satisfaction that I am able to announce to you the happy pregnancy of the Empress, my very dear spouse and companion. This proof of the benediction of God spreading over my family, and which imparts such happiness to my people, induces me to write you this letter, to inform you that it will be most agreeable to me that you ordain particular prayers for the preservation of her person. I pray God, M. the Bishop of ——, to hold you in his holy keeping. "Napoleon.

"Done at our Palace of Fontainbleau, Nov. 11, 1810."

Fecamp, Nov. 12.—A Frenchman who left London the 10th, and Portsmouth the 11th, has brought the following news:—"It was reported the moment of his departure from London, (the 10th, at mid-day) that an Aid-de-Camp to General Wellington had brought the news of the English army being about to return, and that orders had been given at Gosport to prepare the hospitals for 9000 sick and wounded."

PORTUGAL.

Lisbon, Nov. 11.—We are still in a state of suspense; but the weather is shortly expected to break up, when the streams will flow in such torrents as will prevent all hope of succours reaching Massena for the winter; of course he must resolve upon some step very soon. His dispatches have been intercepted on the person of a Portuguese, named Masquerelli, aid-de-camp to Junot, and son to the Judge of that name, who was amongst those banished. Massena's account of the battle of Busaco is said to be fair enough: he writes to Bonaparte that he came into Portugal on the faith of promised succours, which he has not received, and without which the success of his army must not be relied on, and that the fate of the Peninsula depends upon his army. He directs Masquerelli to put a good face on all things to every one in France, except only in his very private interview with Bonaparte. The papers said to be taken, are a letter to Bonaparte, one to Massena's wife, and three others, with the young man's own instructions. It is said that Loison has crossed the Zezere to attack Abrantes. A few days ago an ox escaped from the French lines to ours, and was killed by our men. The French picquets laid down their arms, and came over to ask for it. Our generous fellows cut it in two, gave them half, together with a loaf and some brandy, and sent them back happy. Great praise is due to the engineers who fortified our lines. Their merit deserves the highest praise for the judgment as well as for the execution of those works, which are such as never has been seen before in any country.

NOTICE.

"I, the Procurator of the City, F. de Mendonça Arrues e Mello, have exposed to the Senate the neglect of the Royal Order of the 8th current, in *the exorbitant price of articles of the first necessity.* The Senate, in consequence, warns the disobedient that the penalty in the Royal Order will be inflicted. The same Senate directs that all persons having in their possession wheat, and other grain convertible into flour, and also flour of which no entry shall have been made at the proper office, do immediately make entry of the same within

three days from the date of these presents; and such as disregard this command, shall lose the articles so concealed, three-fourths to be given to the city, and one-fourth to the public treasury, to be applied as a reward to the informer.

"F. DE MENDONCA ARRUES E MELLO.

"*Lisbon, Oct.* 19, 1810."

SPAIN.

In the Sitting of the Cortes of October 28, the Marquis of Palacio, having objected to take the oath without the following reservation, "I do swear, without prejudice to the oaths I have already taken to King Ferdinand VII.," the meeting and the public were surprised, and after some debate, the Marquis was ordered into custody.—HERREROS, in maintenance of the sovereignty of the nation, observed, that nations existed before Kings, who had been created *by them and for them*; that fortunately we were not now in a way to suffer from an arbitrary king, who might administer food to his caprices at the expence of the nation; that when Ferdinand VII. returned, he would receive the kingdom with the constitution which was given to it, and *which would prevent him from doing the mischief that his predecessors had done*; that the happiness of the nation ought to be the paramount concern; that the King was created for the nation and not the nation for the king; that this doctrine was so true, that if for the happiness of the nation, it should be necessary for Ferdinand VII. to die an innocent victim, he ought so to devote himself.—[This excited considerable uproar; upon which the President touched the bell, and commanded silence.]—VIDLAGOMEZ declared that the proposition of Garcia Herreros was *blasphemy*, and most injurious to the king.—The PRESIDENT said, from the chair, that he did not believe Senor Garcia Herreros had any intention of speaking injuriously of the sacred person of the King: if otherwise, he would not have suffered it, not only as President, but as a Deputy, as a Soldier, and as one of the last of the Spaniards.

The Cortes have dissolved the old and appointed a new Regency, consisting of three persons only,—Don Joachim Blake (the General), Don Pedro Agar, and Don Gabriel Ciscar.

GIBRALTAR, OCT. 23.—I am sorry to inform you of the unfortunate issue of the expedition which sailed from this on the 11th inst. under Lord Blayney, the object of which was to take the Castle of Fuengirola, between this and Malaga, and afterwards to drive the French out of Malaga. It consisted of 300 of the 89th regiment, 400 *foreign deserters*, and the Spanish regiment of Toledo, between 6 and 700 strong. They landed on the 14th, within a few miles of the castle. It was immediately attacked by five of our gun-boats, in hopes of making a breach in the walls, but which, from their extreme thickness, was found to be impracticable. Three field-pieces were also landed to endeavour to silence the batteries on the castle, but in which they could not succeed. It rained incessantly all night, and the following morning the troops were sent down from the height where the field-pieces were planted to the beach, to get some provisions and rum. The enemy in the castle, seeing the field-pieces left unprotected, made a sortie and gained possession of them. They were, however, instantly retaken by Lord Blayney, at the head of the 89th regiment. At this instant a body of about 500 French infantry and 100 cavalry, were seen advancing on the road. They were preceded by a number of stragglers, who called "Viva Espana, Vive Ingleses."—His Lordship, in consequence, most unfortunately mistook them for Spaniards, and would not suffer the troops to fire. He rode forward himself to meet the Commandant, and did not discover his mistake till he was taken prisoner.—The enemy were by this time close to the 89th regt. who seemed panic-struck at this unexpected event, and immediately fled down the hill to the beach to embark. The *German deserters*, who had only been embodied the day they sailed, soon followed their example; and the regiment of Toledo was at such a distance as to be unable to afford any support to the fugitives. Fortunately at this moment the Rodney, which had been detached from this with the 82d regiment to reinforce the expedition, came to anchor close to the beach; and the grenadiers and light infantry were landed under Lieut.-Col. Grant: they immediately pushed up the hill, and checked the enemy's pursuit, who were also annoyed by the fire of the Rodney and gun-boats, so that the troops embarked without molestation. Our loss on this occasion does not exceed 16 killed and wounded, and a few taken prisoners.—The three field-pieces which were landed, however, fell into the enemy's hands. Sabastiani, likewise, arrived from Granada, with a reinforcement of 8500 men, the same evening that our troops embarked. Major Grant, of the 89th, was mortally wounded, and died here two days ago.

OCT. 24.—We have no appearance of fever; the garrison and town are declared in a high state of health. The shops are all shut up by way of precaution, and no communication permitted with the Spaniards by land or sea.—The fever has certainly made its appearance at Cadiz.

[The accounts from Gibraltar are at variance with each other respecting the appearance of the Yellow Fever in that garrison. Those to the 26th make no mention of such a calamity, although they state that the necessary precautions had been adopted by the Commander to prevent the introduction of the disease.—Others of two days later date state, that it had actually broken out.]

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

O. P. RIOT AT PLYMOUTH.—Monday night the Theatre at Plymouth-Dock opened, with the tragedy of *Jane Shore*. The house having been newly painted and decorated, the Manager thought proper to raise the price of admission—the boxes from 3s. to 4s. and the pit from 2s. to 2s. 6d. with an additional sixpence on the half-price to the boxes. A great number of orders were distributed among the Manager's friends, and the first three acts of the play went off tolerably tranquil; but, on the admission of half-price, a dreadful scene of riot and confusion commenced, which could not be exceeded by the height of the O. P. war in the metropolis. It was quite impossible to hear a word of the performance. Apples, oranges, halfpence, sticks, and even glass-bottles, flew about in every direction, to the imminent risk of a number of lives. The most active were a body of sailors, headed by a Midshipman, who all seemed determined to conquer or die. Matters at last began to wear so serious an aspect, that a military detachment was introduced on the stage. No sooner, however, had they made their appearance, than the sailors rushed on the stage in a body, and, regardless of the fixed bayonets, drove the soldiers off, and kept possession of it themselves for a considerable time. Other parties of them took their stations in the pit and boxes, and there appeared every disposition both in them and the other advocates of O. P. to do serious mischief to the house, which had already felt the effects of their vengeance. At last the Manager, finding the opposition to the new prices so general and strong, came forward, and, having with difficulty obtained a hearing, informed the audience, that the price of admission should be reduced to their former standard. This speech was hailed with three cheers, and the audience shortly after separated. Several persons were severely bruised, but no lives were lost.

A number of shoemakers, of Shrewsbury, have been sentenced to three months' imprisonment, for a combination to raise their wages.

Some few of the pitmen at Newcastle have returned to their employment, but by far the greater number still refuse to fulfil their engagements. Several of them have been committed to prison. The prisons at Durham were so full, that it was found necessary to remove about 80 of them to the Bishop's stables, where they are guarded by a party of the volunteer infantry, who have been put on permanent duty. The number of pitmen at present confined in Durham amounts to 132.

At Brecon the effects of the late storm have been most melancholy, no less than six persons having fallen victims to its violence, all young men; two, a waggoner and a boy, perished whilst returning with coal from Brecon, in the road; another waggoner was also with his team, and sunk under the cold; a young lad was found dead in the parish of Clehonger, Herefordshire; and two young men, who were taking horses across Bromyard Down, were discovered under a bank, where doubtless they had crept for shelter, dead in each other's arms; the animals were standing near them, in a very weak state. Several persons were picked up in a helpless state, and speechless; but on being put into warm beds and receiving proper nourishment, they have happily recovered. The trees, particularly orchards, in Herefordshire, have suffered considerably, great numbers being torn up by the roots, or broken, by the force of the wind.

On Wednesday, the 14th inst., was executed, near Fochabers, *Alexander Gillan*, pursuant to his sentence at Inverness, for the barbarous murder of Elizabeth Lamb, a girl only ten years old. He was a good-looking young man, not quite 19 years of age, and seemed very penitent. Prayers being ended, he ascended the cart, and read some lines of a speech he had written, but with which he was not able to proceed. From what he delivered, however, he acknowledged the justice of his sentence. He was soon afterwards launched into eternity, amidst several thousands of spectators. The body, after being suspended an hour, was taken down, and afterwards hung in chains, agreeably to the sentence.

On the 16th inst. 3 French prisoners escaped from one of the prison-ships in Gillingham Reach, and succeeded in getting possession of a small skiff, in which they rowed themselves down the river as far as Yantlet Creek, where they boarded a fishing vessel, the master of which, with his apprentice, was asleep. The master made a desperate resistance, and found himself capable of contending effectually with two of the men; and repeatedly called his boy to come to his assistance, but the boy was so alarmed that he would not turn out; in consequence of which the three Frenchmen overpowered him, and after having been most unmercifully beaten, he jumped overboard and swam to shore. The Frenchmen afterwards set sail, taking the boy with them, and have not yet been heard of.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY,

TUESDAY, NOV. 26.

Downing-street, Nov. 20, 1810.

Dispatches, of which the following are copies, have been received at the Earl of Liverpool's Office, addressed to his Lordship by Lieut.-Gen. Viscount Wellington. Those of the 3d of November were received upon the 13th instant; those of the 27th October, upon the 17th instant; and those of the 30th October, this day.

[Here follow the Letters from Lord Wellington and Colonel Trant, which appeared in the *Examiner* last week, with several Letters from Generals Beresford and Blunt, of no interest.]

Pero Negro, Nov. 3.

My Lord,—I have not observed any alteration in the enemy's position or numbers since I addressed you on the 27th ult. They have a considerable number of troops, principally cavalry, on the Tagus, between Punhete and Santarem; and I have reason to believe that Loison's division of infantry had not marched in that direction, as I reported to your Lordship they had in my last Dispatch; some of the corps composing that division have certainly remained in the camps in front of this army.

The enemy have pushed some troops across the Zezere above Punhete, principally cavalry, apparently to reconnoitre the roads in that direction and the Fort of Abrantes; but I conclude that the rains which have fallen within these few days will have swelled that river, and that these troops will have retired again.

They are still reported to be at work upon materials for a bridge both at Santarem and Barquinha; but I have detached Major-Gen. Fane with a body of cavalry and infantry to the left of the Tagus, from whom I hope to receive accurate accounts of what is passing opposite to him on this side; and he will endeavour to destroy these materials, if it should be practicable.

It is reported by all the deserters, that the enemy's troops *continue to suffer great distress from the want of Provisions.*

It is impossible to form an estimate of the *quantity of Provisions* which they found in the villages on the ground which they occupy; but *it is certain, that they can draw none from any other part of the country*, THE WHOLE BEING IN THE POSSESSION OF OUR TROOPS.

The garrison of Peniche, and the garrison of Obidos, which place Capt. Fenwick, of the Portuguese service, has lately occupied, under the direction of Brigadier Gen. Blunt, and the British cavalry, continue to carry on a destructive warfare in the rear of the enemy's right; while the high road from Coimbra, by Leyra, is in the possession of Col. Wilson's detachment.

I enclose a letter from Marshal Bereford, on the effects of the operations of Brigadier-Gen. Blunt and Capt. Fenwick.

I have received no letter from Gen. Silveira of a later date than the 19th of October. He had not, at that time, heard of the march of any of the enemy's troops in Castile.

He occupied with his detachment the roads from Almeida to Trancoso, Celerico, and Guarda. He had heard that General Bonnet had evacuated the Asturias; and, it is supposed, had moved into Biscay.

I have letters from Etremadura and Castromarin of as late a date as the 27th of October, stating that Mortier's corps was still at Seville, in a very inefficient state, and having many sick. My last accounts from Cadiz are of the 22d ult.

WELLINGTON.

Return of killed, wounded, and missing of the army under the Command of Viscount Wellington, in skirmishes with the enemy on the 9th, 12th, 13th, and 14th October, 1810.

Killed—1 serjeant, 19 rank and file, 22 horses.
Wounded—7 officers, 7 serjeants, 77 rank and file, 10 horses.
Missing—1 serjeant, 44 rank and file, 12 horses.

Names of Officers wounded.

1st Hussars, King's German Legion—Capt. Linsingen, slightly; Capt. Aly, ditto.
95th Regiment—Capt. Perceval, severely, not dangerously; Lieut. Eeles, severely.
5th Batt. King's German Legion—Lieut. Muller, severely.
Brunswick Infantry—Capt. Schufeldt, severely.
General Staff—Capt. D. Merceo, slightly.

The Then follows the Copy of a Dispatch, received on Tuesday morning at Lord Liverpool's Office, in Downing-street, from Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. Stuart, dated Messina, September 22, reporting, that at day-light, on the morning of the 18th Sept., the great body of King Joachim's flotilla appeared to be preparing an attempt at landing between Messina and the Faro. While their movements engaged the attention of the main body of the British force, a debarkation was effected by a detachment under Gen. Cavagnac, near St. Stefano, about seven miles to the southward. This corps consisted of about 3500 men, Corsican and Neapolitan troops, who had crossed the Streights in about forty large boats, and gained the Sicilian shore before the dawn.—Upon the first alarm, Major-Gen. Campbell had repaired to the menaced quarter, where he found the German riflemen engaged with the enemy, and the 21st regiment and part of the 2d Germans occupying the post of Mili, to prevent the advance of the French upon Messina, as well as the moun-

tain passes above it. As day broke, he perceived the enemy already on the heights, and extending from thence to the beach; but shortly after they began to waver, and those nearest the boats to commence a precipitate embarkation, in consequence of a sudden and vigorous attack made upon their flank by the 2d battalion of light infantry, under Lieut.-Col. Fischer.—Major-Gen. Campbell observing this movement of irresolution, pushed forward with the 21st regiment, and 3d Germans, along the beach, and thus succeeded in cutting off all the enemy's troops who had gained the heights, besides some whom the boats had abandoned.—We have taken about 900 prisoners, including a Colonel, and two Officers of the General Staff, together with colours of the Corsican Legion. Besides these, the enemy lost many in killed and wounded, particularly in the boats pulling off from the shores. Of the British only three private soldiers were wounded.—Gen. Campbell speaks in high terms of the conduct of Lieut.-Colonels Adam and Fischer, and of Capt. A'Court. He also reports the zeal and enthusiasm shewn by the peasantry of the neighbouring villages, who came down with the greatest alacrity to the assistance of our troops. Gen. Stuart observes in his Letter, that "a colour inscribed as a gift from Gioachino Napoleone to the Royal Corsican Corps, said to be new for the occasion of the expedition, fell among other captures of the morning into our hands; and I hope his Majesty will be graciously pleased to approve my transmittal of this trophy to be respectfully laid at the feet of his Sicilian Majesty, as a token of our zeal in support of his royal cause, and as a record that the first effort of a daring enemy to plant the standard of usurpation in this his second kingdom, and which still owns his rightful dominion, was repulsed by a British army."

TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

Admiralty-Office, November 20, 1810.

Copy of a Letter from Capt. Malcolm, transmitted by Sir Roger Curtis:—

Donegal, at St. Helen's, Nov. 17.

SIR,—On the 15th instant, being near to Barfleur, Capt. Loring, of the Niobé, informed me that two large French frigates had sailed from Havre on the night of the 12th, and had been chased into La Hogue by the Diana and Niobé.

Next morning, in company with the Revenge, I joined the Diana off La Hogue, and observed one of the enemy's frigates a-ground near to St. Vaast, (the day before she had been driven from her anchors in the gale from the southward) the other was anchored very near to the shore, between the forts of La Hogue and Tatilion; it was impossible to approach her under the fire of her guns and those of the two batteries, which are very considerable.

We tacked three times near to her, firing our broadsides whilst going about; the Revenge, Diana, and Niobé, did the same; and it is with pleasure I inform you, that the ships manœuvred with the greatest precision, although the shot and shells fell in abundance around them, and the guns could only be brought to bear when head to wind.

At one o'clock the tide of ebb drifting us to windward, obliged us to desist from the attack, and we anchored out of gun-shot.

Some of our rigging is cut, and a shot in the head of the main-top-mast; but, otherwise, our damages are not very material. The Donegal had three men wounded, and Revenge seven, two of whom are since dead.

Having on board some of Colonel Congreve's rockets, in the night I sent the boats under the command of Mr. Taylor, First Lieutenant of the Donegal, who fired several in the direction of the frigates.

Whether from their effect, or from the effects of our cannonade, I know not; but, at day-light, we observed her nearer to the shore, and a-ground; the other was on her beam ends, and nearly dry at low water.

As they were now perfectly protected by the batteries, it did not appear to me that any further attempt could be made to destroy them: I therefore resumed my station with the Revenge, leaving the Diana and Niobé to watch the port of La Hogue.

Capt. Grant will have detailed to you the particulars respecting his own ship and the Niobé; I have only to say, that the conduct of both, whilst acting with me, was such as was to be expected from well-appointed English frigates.

One of the frigates I consider to be lost; she was first on her starboard beam ends, and when raised by the tide, fell over on it, leaving her on her larboard side; the other must have suffered considerably from our shot, and where she is a-ground, is exposed to the east winds. I have the honour to be, &c.

HENRY MALCOLM.

[This Gazette also contains a letter from Capt. Irby, of the Amelia, stating the capture of Le Charles privateer, of L'Orient; and another from Capt. Bell, of the Phipps, stating the capture of Le Barbier de Seville. She was gallantly boarded, and lost six men killed and eleven wounded, while ours only amounted to one seaman killed, and Lieut. Tryon wounded.—The prize soon after went down, and one of our men was unfortunately drowned. The Gazette likewise states, that the Plover has captured and scuttled in the Channel three French privateers.]

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

R. B. Levin, Great Alie-street, merchant.

BANKRUPTS.

J. Hobbs, Leather-lane, cabinet-maker.
T. Herbert, Dowgate-hill, cotton-merchant.
J. Stokes, Great Malvern, Worcestershire, hop-merchant.
J. Gosling, Mark-lane, merchant.
T. Skrimshire, Fakenham, Norfolk, schoolmaster.
R. Deaken, Manchester, cotton-spinner.
W. Culverwell, Bristol, victualler.
C. E. Rawlins, Bristol, grocer.
J. Taylor, Liverpool, merchant.
J. Rodger, Sheffield, merchant.
P. Hunsley, Beverley, cabinet-maker.
J. Garland, Kingston-upon-Hull, grocer.
R. and T. Southey, Fish-street-hill, merchants.
T. Lewis, Nailsworth, Gloucestershire, timber-merchant.
J. W. Jackson, Liverpool, drysalter.
B. White, Bow-lane, merchant.
W. Halliday, Birmingham, merchant.
I. Palser, Winchcomb, Gloucestershire, engineer.
J. Bow, Manchester, box-maker.
J. Faulkner, Manchester, dyer.
J. Alchorne, Minories, oilman.
N. Reddington, Snow's-fields, leather manufacturer.
J. King, Neath, Glamorganshire, ironmonger.
J. Goodwin, Ludlow, shopkeeper.
J. Oulton, Liverpool, drysalter.
J. Barnes, Little Banton, Cumberland, cotton-manufacturer.
T. Bennett and J. Chirney, Carlisle, manufacturers.
J. Kirkman and R. Hollingshead, Liverpool, merchants.
J. Davies, Liverpool, slopseller.
J. Potter, Kensington, surgeon.
W. Anderton and R. Lightollers, Chorley, cotton spinners.
J. E. and A. Gairdner, Cannon-street, merchants.
D. Willoughby, Strand, victualler.

SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

Downing-street, Nov. 24, 1810.

A Dispatch, of which the following is an Extract, was last night received at Lord Liverpool's Office, addressed to his Lordship by Lieutenant-General Viscount Wellington; dated *Pero Negro, Nov.* 10:—

Nothing of any importance has occurred since I addressed you on the 3d inst.

The enemy reconnoitred Abrantes on the 5th instant, and, under cover of that operation, moved a small body of cavalry and infantry through Beira Baixa towards Villa Velha, cha-

dently with an intention of obtaining possession of the bridge on the Tagus at that place.

They found it, however, destroyed, and this detachment returned to Sobriera Formosa.

I have a Letter from General Silveira, of the 3d instant, from Francoso. He had his detachments on the Coa, and one of them (consisting of a battalion of the 24th Regt., which had been in garrison at Almeida during the siege, and which Marshal Massena had reported to the Emperor as having voluntarily entered the French service,) had driven in the outposts of the present garrison at Almeida.

This Gazette contains also an account of a gallant enterprize performed by the boats of the Amphion, Active, and Cerberus, which ended in the surrender of the garrison of Grao (a town in the Friule), and the capture and destruction of a convoy from Trieste. The boats were commanded by Lieutenant Slaughter, and the seamen and marines were landed within musket-shot of the town, and instantly advanced to the attack. The enemy kept up a destructive fire upon the men, who purposely retired under some hillocks: they were followed by the French at the point of the bayonet. They were received with the usual steadiness of Britons: both officers and men fought hand to hand, and the French were compelled to retire in confusion. They were pursued in their turn, charged, and every man of them (40 in number) made prisoners, leaving the British in possession of the town and 25 vessels laden with stores.—This victory had scarcely been obtained, before an attack was made on the British by another small body of French, who were also beaten and compelled to surrender. In this brilliant affair, Lieut. Brattle, and seven men were wounded, and four were killed.

Admiral Cotton transmits an account of an attack upon an enemy's convoy of 31 vessels, laden with stores for Murat's army, which were protected by seven large gun-boats and five scampavias, all of which fell into our hands. The enemy made a vigorous resistance from the shore, with a numerous body of troops, but Capt. Waldegrave, in the Thames, with the Weazle, and Pilot, in a close line, kept up a tremendous fire of grape shot, drove the crews from the vessels, and took possession of them. The English had only one man killed and six wounded.

Capt. Bullen, of the Voluntaire, gives an account of various operations on the Spanish coast, performed by the Spanish forces under O'Donnell, by which the towns of Besbal, Palamos, &c. were taken from the French, who lost 1400 men prisoners, cannon, &c. Gen. O'Donnell was badly wounded, but is doing well. The French were also defeated at Bascana, where they lost a convoy of provisions, and 400 men. Gen. Macdonald's army was reduced to 6000 men, and it was thought he would not get back to Barcelona.

The Gazette also announces the capture of several of the enemy's cruizers, by the Raleigh, Cracker, Endymion, and Lightning.

BANKRUPTS.

W. Blarton, Cuversnall, Staffordshire, dealer and chapman.
T. Webb, Walcot, Somersetshire, cabinet-maker.
J. Wood and A. S. Stubbs, Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire, cotton manufacturers and spinners.
J. Ball, Westbury-upon-Trym, Gloucestershire, shopkeeper.
T. Taylor, Bilston, Staffordshire, japanner.
H. Lecky, Old Jewry, merchant.
T. Sykes and W. Baker, Leeds, dyers.
E. Blatchford, Denmark-street, St. George, East, victualler.
R. Ragg, Kingston-upon-Hull, merchant.
J. Shuttlebottom, Liverpool, earthen-ware-dealer.
A. Buckler, Basinghall-street, factor.
R. Amer, Duckhead, Surrey, callenderer and glazier.
T. Mumford and J. Skeen, Greenwich, timber-merchants.
J. Gillow, Preston, Lancashire, grocer.
M. Tucker, Exeter, dyer.
R. Rawlins, Pickett's Dock, grocer.
T. Johnson, Lisson-Grove, Paddington, slopseller.
T. and W. Crawford, Poplar, Middlesex, stone-masons.
H. Hiams, Waller's-place, Lambeth-road, merchant.
T. and G. Cornford, Milford-lane, Strand, coal-merchants.
D. Mullet, Hammersmith, straw-hat-manufacturer.
T. Randall, Oxford, linen-draper.
W. Westall, Mount-street, Whitechapel, yeast-merchant.
A. Haswell, Haymarket, army accountrement-maker.
T. Eastman, Clements-lane, London, merchant.
W. Crowder, Aldermanbury-Postern, London, bricklayer.
E. Binyon, Fenchchurch-street, hardwareman.
Q. and J. Dick, Finsbury-square, merchants.
W. Barchard, Edmonton, Middlesex, underwriter.
J. Bound, Manchester, dealer.
J. H. Smith, Bristol, linen-draper.
R. Brix, Knightsbridge, cabinet-maker.
H. Hudtwalcker, Fenchurch-street, merchant.
G. Leaver, Haddenham, Bucks, carrier.
W. Higgins, Great St. Helen's, London, wine-merchant.
S. Gosling, Mark-lane, merchant.

PRICE OF STOCKS ON SATURDAY.

3 per Cent. Cons.....67 ⅛ | Omnium.....4 ¾ dis.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CRITICISM on the new actress, Miss BOOTH, next Sunday.

The Editor acknowledges the polite attention of Mr. W. whose Manuscript will be returned as desired.

He is also much obliged to S. for the article entitled *Misrepresentation of the Examiner*: but is his friendly correspondent sure that he interprets Lord ELLENBOROUGH's remark to Sir VICARY as it was really meant?

ECHO next week.

A Correspondent informs us that the Mr. HUCKLEBRIDGE who was mentioned in a letter to the *Examiner*, as "a discarded clerk" of Sir RICHARD PHILLIPS, has been misrepresented, and that in reality, he discarded himself from that situation. Mr. HUCKLEBRIDGE, says our Correspondent, is "a most respectable" man; the above report is "extremely hurtful to his feelings and reputation." The Editor is happy to contradict the report; but why it should be hurtful to any respectable person's reputation, he cannot see. Mr. HUCKLEBRIDGE, no doubt, did himself honour in leaving Sir RICHARD's service; but nevertheless, if he had been in a situation to be discarded, and had actually been so treated, he would not have been in less estimation with honest people. To be discarded by such a master is, in itself, almost a good character.

THE EXAMINER.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 25.

His MAJESTY, by the Bulletins, appears to grow worse; and the Physicians are at length to be examined by the Privy Council. The examination will take place to-morrow, and its result will of course, materially affect the deliberations of Parliament next Friday, unless a surprising alteration should take place at the moment, as it did the week before last. At that time, it was stated in the papers, that the KING had been able to attend to his servants, and that Lord CAMDEN, in particular, had had an interview with him of, I believe, an hour and a half. The authority upon which this intelligence was given was *not stated*; and it is a great pity it was not, for the papers *now* tell us that there was *not a word of truth* in the matter. The report, indeed, was incredible to every one who considered, that the KING, at the very moment he was

represented to grant this long interview, could not so much as sign his name to a paper. It is therefore to be hoped, that we shall have no more such unfounded reports, from whatever quarter they may proceed: they only serve to make people suspicious, incredulous, and indignant; and cannot be of any eventual service even to those who may disseminate them for crooked purposes. The Paris papers, on the authority of letters from Holland, have the following paragraph: "The King of England daily grows worse, and his Ministers are in the utmost *alarm*. Their political existence hangs on his Majesty's life; and the nation, which they have *abused*, waits only for that moment to demand satisfaction for all the evils it has so long suffered. Great Britain is on the verge of a violent commotion."—It is certainly ludicrous as well as disgusting to hear *imperial* Frenchmen talking of persons who abuse a nation, and of a people who have spirit to "demand satisfaction" for their evils; but they may and do occasionally tell us political truths worthy of our attention. As to demanding satisfaction, it seems to be out of the question since the Walcheren business. Ministers who could escape after that proceeding, may escape from every thing but the punishment of their own bad passions; and as they strutted into notice amidst the contempt of all honest men, so, under a change of affairs, they will most likely be permitted to drop on their knees and crawl off into oblivion.

Bonaparte has settled a profusion of disputes, epigrams, and wagers in this country, by officially announcing the pregnancy of his Empress, or, as the ministerial papers call her, his *kept-mistress*. This appellation bestowed on a "legitimate" Princess, is somewhat curious for *Anti-jacobin* writers; and perhaps if they could be afforded a view of all the legitimate Kings who have divorced, or who may hereafter divorce, their wives for less political reasons, they would not be so eager with their hard names. But had these men lived in the times of Henry the Eighth, they would have been just as eager to praise the successive Queens of that Monarch; would have grown eloquent on the court-dresses; and been altogether as pathetic as the French Journalists on the sweet affections and blessed hopes of the great Arbiter of Europe. Napoleon, by divorcing the Empress Josephine, certainly proved, if proof was necessary, that he had no tender feelings in the way of his policy; but if the birth of a child to him is calculated to save France from the horrors of an ambitious struggle between his Generals, he was justified in so doing. Let us abhor his real vices as we ought; but do not let us, by confounding his excusable with his inexcusable actions, shew that we hate his success only and not his vices.

The Attorney-General, that most amiable, not to mention impassioned, of lawyers, who almost devours this paper at his breakfast, alluded to it the other day in Court with a most affectionate aspect. The reader will recollect a paragraph in the law-report of Sunday week, in which the Attorney-General was represented as having said that he would not have sanctioned a prosecution for libel, had the libel been a *mere copy*. Sir Vicary denies that he said any such thing, and, though it is pretty notorious that the Knight has made no scruple of running somewhat violently from one opinion to another, yet it becomes us to take his word on the present occasion. The observations in question were copied from the *Morning Chronicle*, whose Law Reporter will of course explain this mystery. The supposed remark of Sir Vicary, was put in capitals by the *Examiner*, merely to point out the difference between actions and assertions, as the Attorney-General had just served the Proprietors with a notice of prosecution, for copying an article from a Provincial Paper. Sir Vicary tells us, however, that he considers the copyist in general as even "more profligate and wicked" than the original author; that is to say, I suppose, the copyist of a *really* profligate and wicked libel, for *all* copyists of what are called libels, are not necessarily profligate and wicked, and it would be a pity that Sir Vicary should be understood as thinking so. With this reserve, the Attorney General may be right, or he may not, in his opinion: it is a question, and a question of some difficulty: but there can be no question, I should think, respecting the decency of bringing frivolous prosecution after prosecution against persons whom the said Attorney has hitherto not been able to prove guilty. This was one of the personages too who talked so pathetically of the shame of keeping a charge hanging over the Duke of York's head!

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The Gazette of last night contains a meagre Extract from Lord Wellington's Dispatches received on Friday night.

The position which Lord Wellington's army occupies, extending from the sea, near Torres Vedras, to Alhandra, is said to be so strong by nature, that it may be considered as almost impregnable. This is the first line of defence; and with the exception of four passes, is completely inaccessible to cavalry or artillery. Redoubts and forts have been constructed for the defence of these points, which are protected and fortified with nearly two hundred pieces of artillery, independent of the field trains. The second line of defence is supported by moveable columns, consisting each of between 5 and 10,000 men. A number of men of war's launches, with carronades, cover the right flank at Alhandra. The second line of defence, which is considered as even stronger than the first, begins at Alhandra, extending thence by Bacellos and Mafra to the sea.—For the purpose of communicating, with the greatest celerity, all intelligence of the enemy's movements, a telegraph has been established in the centre, which, from its commanding position, is admirably suited to this important object.

The following is now given as a correct statement of the force of the Allied Army in Portugal:—

British Troops - - - - - -	35,000
Portuguese (Regulars) - - -	48,000
Portuguese (Militia) - - - -	10,000

Volunteers - - - - - - - - -	5,000
Spaniards - - - - - - - - -	10,000
Total	108,000

And Massena's force is estimated at about 60,000.—To the above statement of the force of the Allies should be added the militia in the rear of the French, who are commanded by Silveira, and amount to about 20,000 men.

If Massena, as it is said, has thrown bridges across the Zezere, he shortens his communications with Spain by 140 miles,—he opens to himself the resources of Madrid, and the vale and town of Placentia, in which district it is not known that there is any opposing force, and to which there are very fine roads. By crossing the Zezere, he may draw supplies from the richest tract in Portugal, and the wealthy city of Abrantes may be indangered. The possession of the Zezere, if obtained, may change the whole nature of the war, by placing Massena in a most advantageous position, where, if he receives reinforcements, the maintenance of our station through the winter may be a subject of great alarm. Defensive systems of war in general are rarely successful: when aggression has not been combined with defence, unfavourable results have generally occurred.—As to the privations sustained by Massena's army, it is well known that it is well supplied with *animal food*, though it is confessedly in want of *grain*. But Frenchmen live upon soup; and while they have meat in plenty, it is most absurd to suppose that they will be starved into a retreat.—*Articles of the first necessity*, according to a Portugueze Official Notice of Oct. 19, were *then* at *an exorbitant price*: how long can the population of Lisbon and the fugitives of the Provinces, with the 100,000 troops defending it, be supplied with food, confined as they are within the compass of a few leagues? Will not Massena, too, to increase their wants, drive into Lisbon the population of the surrounding country?—The ministerial writers wholly shun this view of the question, for their object is delusion, not discussion.

"The Public must now feel great confidence in the statements of Lord Wellington, having received the additional authority of the *Morning Post*, who are willing to guarantee the *sterling value of his authority*. We had some time ago an illustration of the sterling value of that authority in the comparison of his Lordship's public and private dispatches from Spain. It is stated in the same Paper, as a *matter of fact*, to which they think it necessary to pledge themselves against us, "that the French drew no provisions from any part of the country not actually occupied by their troops." Did the *Morning Post* conceive that any person in this country thought the French cause so popular in Portugal, that the natives would come thronging from all quarters to press their provisions on the French army?"—*Chronicle*.

Prisoners.—The *Moniteur* of the 16th contains some remarks on Mr. Mackenzie and the Exchange of Prisoners. It says, in a Note on an article in the London papers,—

"If you are desirous that your countrymen should be released, there is but one way, that is, to be just, and exchange the French against the English, Portuguese, and Spaniards, man for man, and rank for rank. This is the *sine qua non* of every Cartel of Exchange, now or hereafter.—When a negociation for *peace* is proposed to you, you say that you cannot enter into it except the Spanish insurgents are admitted as a party: when a *cartel* of exchange is in question, you will not allow those men to be included in it who were taken in the ranks of your armies. What! the soldiers of the Spanish army of Gallicia, who were taken in covering the retreat of General Moore, are not to be exchanged for the French who were taken in the same or other actions! What! the soldiers of the army of Cuesta, who at the battle of Talavera formed the right of the English army, and were taken at the passage of the Tagus, when they formed the rear-guard of the English army,—those men, taken for your safety, who sacrificed themselves for General Wellington, and enabled him to secure his retreat, are to be excluded from the exchange, and not considered as the English themselves! What! the Spaniards taken before Cadiz in sorties with your troops, you will not exchange them. What! the garrison of Ciudad Rodrigo, that of Almeida, which you shut up in these fortresses on a promise of coming to their relief,—who covered your army,—who sacrificed themselves for it, you disown them. It is impossible. An army is an army. Since these men fought by your side, was armed with your arms, paid with your money, and clothed by you, they should be included in the exchange of prisoners, whatever their country might be.—Throughout the whole course of the negociation, the English Cabinet had perpetual recourse to subterfuges: the result of which was, that they would not admit the exchange, man for man and rank for rank, and consider the French, English, Germans, Portuguese, Spaniards, upon a footing of equality, and composing two belligerent masses. Mr. Mackenzie, after having twice applied for his passports, with an interval of a month between each application, has at length left Morlaix.—Besides, he was sent over by the English Government rather in the character of a spy than a negociator. It was impossible for a person to conduct himself worse than he did. He abused the liberty which he had of making excursions in the country to the distance of eight or ten leagues; he had his correspondents, he pretended to be above the Police of the Province, and gave way to all the impertinencies of a young man, without experience or moderation. Mr. Mackenzie was employed in the Catturo business at the close of the war of 1805: he was afterwards one of the agents in the horrible affair of Copenhagen: he is, in short, a man of the same kidney with the Drakes, the Wickhams, and the Jacksons. When the English really wish to negociate, they know what kind of man they should employ. When they wished to make peace at Amiens, they sent over Lord Cornwallis, whose character alone shewed the sincerity of their disposition. England abounds as much as any country in the world in men respectable, on account of their information, and the excellence of their characters. It also abounds in hideous characters, in political *Figaros*, in brokers of intrigue, in spies, and incendiaries. When it wishes to negociate sincerely with France, it will be manifested in the choice of the negociator. Whatever kind of treaty England may be desirous of entering into with France, should be founded on justice, good sense, and candour. It is possible to deceive some ignorant Nabobs in the East Indies, but an enlightened Government is not to be imposed upon."

"The accusation of the *Moniteur* against Mr. Mackenzie is surely most unjust. The conduct of that gentleman has invariably been marked by the most cautious and prudent demeanour. The sophistry of the *Moniteur*, on the subject of the exchange of prisoners, though possessing ingenuity, is unfortunately destitute of justice. To seize and imprison the persons of the unfortunate individuals, who trusting to *Gallic faith* were caught in France, when hostilities burst forth between the countries, is a violation of good faith, and even hospitality, unjustifiable by any argument. And with respect to the prisoners, taken by the French in Spain, the justification of the conduct of Bonaparte is equally impossible. After artfully expatriating the soldiers of that unfortunate country, a French army is introduced—the inhabitants resist,

and are sent into captivity in France—and these are the victims demanded by Bonaparte, in exchange for men captured in acts of open hostility."—*Alfred.*

The letters from Gibraltar contain some particulars of the late unfortunate expedition against Malaga. The few pieces of cannon employed upon the occasion were not of sufficient calibre to make an effectual impression upon the walls of the fort attacked; and through a mistake of the Commander, the enemy were suffered to approach in force, without even the ordinary precautions that are employed upon the advance of friendly troops. The consequence of these errors and oversights was, that several hundred men were dispersed almost without firing a shot. But few of them comparatively have fallen into the power of the enemy. Brigadier-General Lord BLANEY, with seven officers and about seventy men, were taken prisoners.—Major GRANT was mortally wounded, and died at Gibraltar. There were also a few men killed and wounded; but the loss on the whole, including those taken prisoners, did not exceed an hundred men. Lord BLANEY was not wounded.

Accounts from the French coast furnish some particulars of the extreme rigour with which the slightest deviation from any of the decrees relating to British commerce is sufficient to ensure. A vessel which sailed and returned, under a regular French licence, was put under sequestration, together with her cargo, valued at 50,000*l.* for no other reason than that one of the crew had smuggled over about twenty pounds worth of British manufactures. Another vessel was sequestrated, because a passenger on board had not been provided with a French passport. Another passenger, who had his pocket-book taken from him by a revenue officer, was sent in custody to Paris, because there had been found in it a memorandum of the purchase of some manufactured goods in this country. So strict are the *douaniers* in executing the decrees against British goods, that they even seize the clasp-knives of the sailors, as coming under that description. On the 13th a considerable quantity of British manufactures was publicly burnt at Nieuport.

"A gentleman who quitted Paris in the beginning of the mouth, informs us, that BONAPARTE has completely changed his dress. Instead of his military suit of green, he wears a folding red cloak, and the place of his large cocked hat is supplied by a broad brimmed flat hat, with black feathers hanging over his face. He travels with the utmost expedition, and with such dispatch and secrecy, that he is often at Fontainbleau when the inhabitants, and even Ministers, think that he is in Paris. Whenever he walks in public his suspicious eyes are on the watch, turning from side to side, as if he dreaded the dagger of the person next him."——*Chronicle.*

Yesterday, in the Court of King's Bench, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL made a motion to have the unfortunate female, commonly called the *Hottentot Venus*, brought up to-morrow in order to declare from her own mouth whether her present situation is voluntary or compelled. It is said that she is, or rather was when abroad, the *property* of a Surgeon in the English navy, by whom her exhibitor Cezar is only employed. The motion is understood to be owing to the exertions of that noble Society the African Institution.

The mother of JEFFERY the seaman, who was so cruelly treated by Capt. LAKE, is said to be dissatisfied with the sum of money which her son was induced to receive from the friends of the culprit, in order to remain quiet. JEFFERY is not yet of age, and he certainly appears to have acted with much indiscretion in accepting what may in fact be termed a silencing bribe. He should have brought his action at law for damages, had he consulted either his own interest or that of the public: but advantage has been taken of his weakness, and though regret may be natural, it is probably useless.—For *eight* days, this poor creature lived upon a little rain water, and the *bark* of a tree which had been washed ashore. His strength was almost exhausted; and his bowels were so much contracted, that he could span his waist with his hands!!! After being landed, he wept nearly all the night; but he still hoped that he should be taken off by Capt. LAKE in the morning! When morning arrived, and he saw the ship under weigh from him, his first sensation was great thirst, and he was compelled to drink the salt water!

It is said Dr. ROBERTON, who a few months ago fled from his bail in England, and escaped to Amsterdam, has been arrested there, and sent to Paris as an English spy.

Orders, it is said, have been issued to get ready Hampton-court-palace, for the reception of the late King of Sweden.

On Tuesday the Lord Mayor ordered the price of bread to be reduced 3d. in the Peck Loaf; the Quartern Loaf of Wheaten is now 1s. 2½d. and Household 1s. 1½d.

MUTINY AT SENEGAL.—A mutiny took place a few weeks ago at this settlement. The troops stationed there consist of a detachment of the Royal African Corps, a regiment composed chiefly of convicts. In June some symptoms of a mutinous disposition were observed, but it was fortunately quelled without any measures of severity. In September, information was received of a conspiracy for seizing the fort, and wresting the command from the Officer. Lieut.-Col. MAXWELL forthwith assembled a Court-Martial on the chief mutineers, when twenty-five were condemned to be shot immediately, and twenty-five more to be banished to Sierra Leone. After a solemn exhortation from the Colonel, and having been invited publicly to recount any supposed grievances of which they might have to complain, these unhappy men declared that they had not any thing to allege against their Officers, but that they did not like to be detained in Africa all their lives.—They all, with the exception of one man, suffered the dreadful sentence.

EXTREMES MEET.—Mr. COLERIDGE, once a republican and a follower of TOM PAINE, is now a courtier and a follower of SPENCER PARCEVAL. Not succeeding in persuading the public to read the crampt and courtly metaphysics of his lately deceased paper, the *Friend*, he now takes his revenge by writing against the popular judgment in the hireling daily prints.—But even here he is as harmless as ever; for what with the general distaste to such writings, and what with the difficulty of getting at Mr. COLERIDGE's meaning, he obtains but very few readers.

NATIONAL DEBT.—Five hundred and twelves one pound new Bank of England notes weigh 1lb. averdupoise;—and according to the present public debt, it would take 266 ton weight of 1*l.* notes to pay it off.—If one man could count 30,000 guineas in one day of twenty-four hours, it would take nearly fifty years to count enough for the payment of the debt!!

THE KING'S ILLNESS.

"*Windsor Castle, Nov.* 18.

"His Majesty has had *some* sleep in the night, and there is a *little* abatement of fever this morning."

"*Windsor Castle, Nov.* 18, 1810, *nine o'clock, P. M.*

"His Majesty has had several hours sleep in the course of the day, and is better this evening."

"*Windsor Castle, Nov.* 19.

"His Majesty passed a quiet night, though with little sleep, having slept several hours yesterday evening: this morning he is quite as well as he was yesterday."

"*Windsor Castle, Nov.* 19, 1810, *eight o'clock, P. M.*

"His Majesty's fever has rather increased in the course of this day."

"*Windsor Castle, Nov.* 20, 1810.

"His Majesty has had some sleep in the night, and had rather less sleep this morning."

"*Windsor Castle, Nov.* 20, *Nine o'Clock, P. M.*

"The King has not increased in fever in the course of the day. His Majesty had some sleep in the evening."

"*Windsor Castle, Nov.* 21, 1810.

"His Majesty continues much in the same state as he was yesterday."

"*Windsor Castle, Nov.* 22.—*Eight o'clock, P. M.*

"No change has been observed in his Majesty's complaint since the morning."

"*Windsor Castle, Nov.* 23, 1810.

"His Majesty has a little increase of fever this morning after a bad night."

"*Windsor Castle, Nov.* 23, *Nine o'Clock, P. M.*

"His Majesty's Fever has *continued undiminished* throughout the day."

"*Windsor Castle, Nov.* 24.

"His Majesty has passed this night almost without sleep, but his Fever is *not increased* this morning."

BISHOP OF DERRY.

[FROM THE TIMES OF THURSDAY.]

"Our Law Report of this day will be found to contain matter of much interest to those whose feelings are alive to the most essential political blessing we enjoy—the Liberty of the Press. It is a singular occurrence that two Judges should have recommended lenity to the prosecutor upon this occasion, and, as it hitherto appears, without effect. It was first suggested that it might be sufficient to pursue with the scourge of the law the individual Journal in which the libel against the Bishop of Derry originally appeared. So humane a proposal was declined. Afterwards, when the publisher of the offensive paragraph gave up the author of it, this was supposed, according to precedent, a sufficient reason for advising that criminal proceedings should be stayed against the former, and directed only against the latter. The advice, however, appears to have been again rejected. We are from hence to enquire what the atrocious injury may have been which was sustained by the Bishop of Derry. Is there any man in the United Kingdoms, who does not think that his Lordship's character stands as fair now as it did prior to the publication of the charges? Every thing that was said against him, was directly unsaid; it cannot, therefore, be with a view to heal his fame that the prosecutions are persevered in; that has been done already: no Court of Justice can make the defendants perform more in this respect than they have done: in truth, human power can go no farther than has been gone by them. During the period, however, between the publication of the slander and that of the contradiction, that is, about three weeks, an evil report of his Lordship went abroad: but what did this signify (and we do not mean to undervalue its importance), to one who was not only conscious of innocence, but sure of speedy justification? Such is the offence.

"The mode of prosecuting it we shall briefly describe;—In felonious cases, there is no proceeding against which the Courts and Judges *more* studiously caution prisoners, as injurious to their causes, and fatal in all probability to themselves, than that of pleading *guilty*. They are withheld from it by all possible means, through the common principles of humanity. They are advised to reconsider their plea: and many are the instances wherein prisoners, on such reconsideration, have been put upon their trial and acquitted by their countrymen. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, however, says, 'Let the defendants suffer judgment to go by default. But no stipulation would be entered into; they were to use their own discretion; and the Counsel for the prosecution would be guided by all the lenity consistent with justice.' We are well aware that many defendants have been driven by timidity and various other causes to close with proposals of this nature, as distressed men borrow money at usury: but we are likewise strongly convinced, from the universal analogy of other parts of the law, that this is a most severe way of proceeding. If it is meant by the Counsel for the prosecution to deprecate severity, deprecate it, as every other act of humanity is performed, gratuitously, and in a Christian spirit; not by way of barter. Do not say, 'Forsake the justice of your cause; dispossess yourselves of all casualties that might occur in your favour; leave me the right of punishing you uncontested, and I will punish you leniently.'

"A word more upon betraying the authors of libellous paragraphs. Whoever recollects, within the two last years, the many infamous actions which have been proved to have been committed by men of high rank and in elevated stations, will not suppose that a paragraph is necessarily false because it reflects upon a public character. We are of opinion, therefore, that whenever the communication is confidential, and the party communicating has sufficient reason for believing the statement which he sends, the publisher who adopt it, on the communicant's credit and his own investigation jointly, is not justified in honour for afterwards giving up his informant's name. Should the intelligence prove erroneous, he must set it right immediately; and if *vindictive* proceedings are still instituted (and all proceedings are vindictive which are not necessary for the *establishment* of a man's *character*), he, the publisher, ought to bear the responsibility of the whole act; and the utility of this opinion has been amply attested in a variety of important discoveries respecting public abuses, and their subsequent correction."

TRIAL BY JURY.

On Thursday, being the 16th Anniversary of the Celebration of the TRIAL BY JURY, the Annual Dinner at the Crown and Anchor was attended by upwards of 100 Gentlemen.—Mr. Alderman WOOD in the Chair.—After the health of "the KING" had been drunk,

The CHAIRMAN observed, that this was the 16th Celebration of the Anniversary of the Trial by Jury, the value of which, he thought, from the office he had lately filled, no one could more correctly appreciate than himself. During the time in which he was in office, he had paid particular attention to the many defects existing in the mode of *selecting Juries*, and had used every exertion in his

power to correct those defects; but, sorry he was to say, that his exertions had been fruitless. The Trial by Jury must ever be considered as the glory of the English Law, and it was incumbent on every individual to concur in preserving this invaluable institution in its original purity. He could not avoid noticing the recent increase of the number of *Special* Juries, which he considered as by no means favourable to the impartial Administration of Justice. To individuals, in the decision of a question requiring peculiar information, the decision of a Special Jury might be advantageous; but in constitutional points, between the *Crown* and the *People*, he thought a Common Panuel indiscriminately selected from the mass of individuals liable to serve on Juries, more consistent with the spirit of the Constitution. The books in which the names of Freeholders were, or ought to be inscribed, were *notoriously deficient*. It would be scarcely credited, that these books were made out by the petty-constable, and that half-a-crown was the common fee, for obtaining the insertion of a name. The Freeholder's book for Middlesex, a county in which there are *several thousand freeholds* of the value of 40s. contained *only about* 500 *names!!* But the most reprehensible practice, with respect to Special Juries, was the frequent recurrence of the *same names*. There were particular individuals, whose constant appearance on Special Juries was a ground of most serious complaint.—The worthy Alderman concluded by proposing the highly constitutional toast of "TRIAL BY JURY."

On the "*Memory of Vicary Gibbs, Esq.*" being given,

Mr. HENRY HUNT contrasted the enthusiastic reception of that Gentleman on his visit to Bristol, immediately after the State Trials in 1794, with that of "*Sir* Vicary Gibbs," his Majesty's Attorney-General, to the same place last summer.

In proposing "*The Liberty of the Press*," Mr. CLIFFORD made several observations on the proceedings which had taken place in the morning, in the Court of King's Bench; in the course of which, he reprobated a practice that had lately become too common, of pleading guilty to every alledged Libel, on which the Attorney-General thought proper to move for a Criminal Information.

The CHAIRMAN could not help saying a few words on the subject alluded to by Mr. Clifford, in whose sentiments he entirely concurred, and particularly in the two cases of Libel that had been before the Court in the morning; for with respect to the allegations contained in the publication of the article on which the prosecution was founded, he felt perfect confidence that the testimony he could have given, of facts, to which he was himself a witness in Piccadilly, would have furnished matter for the serious consideration of a Jury. Nor would his testimony have been without corroboration, and that, too, from a most respectable source—no other than his co-adjutor, Mr. Sheriff Atkins, who, however reluctant he might have been to come forward on such an occasion, would certainly have been compelled to confirm the facts to which he had alluded. He had never ceased to regret, that on the occasion of the unfortunate disturbances in Piccadilly, he had not, in the first instance, exerted the authority of the Civil Power, and dismissed the military. It was his belief, that with the assistance of twenty constables only, what was called the mob in Piccadilly, might in the first instance have been dispersed; and he should have had no hesitation in taking upon himself the entire responsibility of the consequences of dismissing the Military. Such, indeed, was his determination on the night preceding the day on which Sir FRANCIS BURDETT was taken to the Tower, nor should he have deferred dismissing the Military, and calling out of the Civil Power, until the following day, (when it was too late) but that he understood from Mr. COLEMAN, on Sunday night, that the warrant would not be put in execution as it had been. Unfortunately he had, from the very commencement of the disturbance, been left to act alone, his colleague being out of town; from whom, however, he had no reason to expect any cordial or vigorous co-operation, in the measures which he was known to think proper to be adopted on that occasion.

The Chairman retired at half past nine. He was succeeded by Mr. BENTLEY, and the remainder of the evening was passed with convivialty.

PUBLIC IMPOSITION.

MR. EXAMINER,—I cannot avoid making public, through your medium, an infamous imposition practiced upon the country within these few days.—On last Sunday the Manchester mail-coach passed this road covered with branches of laurel, and the guard made known that dispatches had arrived in London late on Saturday evening, with the intelligence, that after three days fighting, Lord Wellington had beaten Massena.—Crowds were every where assembled on Monday morning to meet the early coaches, by which an Extraordinary Gazette was to be expected.—When the coaches did pass, you can better conceive than I describe the general feeling upon finding that so far from this being true, not even such a report had been heard in London by the passengers!

Surely, Sir, as such a villainous trifling with the public feelings has been effected by the mail coach, the government will compel the proprietors of the coach to account for their conduct, and prevent such a practice in future. —Every one looked at the authenticity of the account by the mail as next to that of the *Gazette*.—The reported result of the action was greeted by the ringing of bells, &c. while, no doubt, thousands of hearts were agonized by apprehensions for the fate of relations upon the field.—I hope you will make such comments upon this incident, as shall call for the attention of the officers of government. —I am, Sir, your obedient servant, F.

Derbyshire, Nov. 21, 1810.

SIR RICHARD PHILLIPS'S LETTER.

MR. EXAMINER,—I beg leave to offer a few observations on that fallen pile of vanity and waste-paper, Sir R. Phillips. He sets out with telling us, "he will afford you an opportunity of appealing to the laws of his country; that in the mean time, *perhaps*, he should be warranted in stating your assertions to be *false* in point of *fact*."—A *false fact!* good: "That although it is very painful for him to play the *egotist* (melodious sounds) he *ventures* to assert"—This *over-enterprising* book-fancier ventures to assert,—a budget of lies. With respect to his synonym, I shall only add, that if his *legitimate creditors* are not his *zealous friends*, he has taken special care that his zealous friends, to a man, should become his legitimate creditors. "A commission"—of *bankruptcy* (pardon the intrusion,

honest reader; I introduced this ugly trisyllable, as affording me an opportunity to state that it has no connection whatever with the *commission* issued about two months ago to all the petty book-mongers in town and country, to dispose of as much of the Knight's lumber as possible, at *any* price,) "was rendered desirable."—Very likely—It really would be some small satisfaction to hear but *one* of his creditors' opinion of the affair:—say the bookbinder who sent in work to the amount of 18*l.*—who by persevering industry had scraped together sufficient to begin business in a small way on his own account,—whose necessities and a promise of ready money had induced him to execute orders to the above amount for little more than journeymen's wages,—who, when he appeared before his *august* employer for the amount of his bill, was told by the Knight himself, that *his* bills were as good as cash, that 5 per cent must be deducted for ready money, that if he would give him 2*l.* then, he might call in the evening, when he would *accommodate* him. All this said and done, said bookbinder departed with full expectation of receiving his bill in cash. After repeated attempts to get an audience of this great man, he at length gains his point, and is instantly accommodated. How? Why, with an *accommodation-bill* for 20*l.* to be sure! thus putting into his own pocket 2*l.* sterling of the honest tradesman's earnings, for his trumpery slip of paper, which I have since been offered for as many pence! So far, very desirable indeed! "My estate is equal to the payment of forty shillings in the pound," says this adept in quibbling; or, in other words, "I cannot fail to enjoy a net surplus of 70 or 80,000*l.*, after every claim on my estate has been satisfied." This absurd and ridiculous vaunting may yet be punished. Forty-five shillings in the pound! Does not this remind us of the smoke and heat bubble, the subscribers to which were promised 1000 per cent. and a thousand other advantages; the manager, or *second inventor* (as he styled himself) of which, after deluding many honest men, decamped, leaving them all his patent smoke to settle a bill of 20*l.* for printing?—Thus have I briefly commented on this first appeal of the delinquent Knight to the public, and I hope by next week I shall find leisure to pen you a few remarks on another species of deception, practised for years on the too credulous. I beg to state, that I can vouch for the truth of your statement in last Sunday's *Examiner*, and shall conclude by repeating this short piece of advice, so kindly administered by his now zealous friend Cobbett, on a former occasion:—

"Lie still, if you're wise—
"Your d—d if you rise. Typo.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE SENTENCE OF CAPT. MASON AND THE HARD CASE OF RICHARD THROP.

Sir,—You, of all other men, need not be told, that the worthless too often thrive, while the worthy are put down and even trampled upon. This, to be sure, is an every-day complaint; but it is not the less to be deplored on that account, nor is it less the duty of those who possess the means, to endeavour to expose the delinquents, and to shield and right the injured.

It appears, Sir, to me and to many, that the trial of Capt. Mason, of the Tower Hamlets Militia, and, more particularly, the *sentence* consequent on that trial, has not received the notice they merit. Capt. Mason was prosecuted by *Private* Throp, whose charges resolved themselves into three heads:—*Fraud*, *Breach of Duty*, and *Cruelty*.

The Fraud was *proved* by evidence on the trial, as Capt. Mason, it appeared, had charged to Government, in several instances, larger sums than he had paid to the recruits. The Breach of Duty was *proved*, as Capt. Mason had compelled the men to perform private work for his benefit, when they ought to have been on duty; and the Cruelty was *proved*, as Capt. Mason had repeatedly struck, in the most violent and brutal manner, the non-commissioned officers and privates, when on duty, for the slightest offences,—and had confined them in a guard-room, which, from its smallness and the number of persons imprisoned, was little better than the famous, or rather infamous, black-hole in Calcutta; in which guard-room the detained, even when labouring under severe illness, were compelled to walk over each other, and to lie on the bare floor, with an old broom, a brick, or a pint-pot for a pillow!

All this was proved, and more; yet, to the utter astonishment of the public, to the military, and, I have no doubt, to Capt. Mason himself, (who had even *allowed* the truth of the first and second charges, and confessed that he had violated his duty) when sentence was pronounced upon the delinquent, that sentence was, that Capt. Mason should be *reprimanded*; and he was therefore *reprimanded* accordingly!!!

But some of the officers serving with Capt. Mason, and one or two others, gave him *a good character*. So they did; and this would be an additional cause for wonder, did we not see that knaves of every description, both in office and out of office, when their vices bring them into peril, can always muster up *a good character*. Oh, yes; such is the universal charity, or *sympathy*, that the culprits are always *sworn* to be the honestest, the most upright, the best of men. The Old Bailey Records will amply prove my assertion. Yet, Sir, notwithstanding all this, these "honest men" are frequently whipped, transported, and hanged, to the great edification of their associates and the good of the State. I do not however say, that, in this case, the officers who gave Capt. Mason an excellent character did not believe that he was entitled to it. No; I only mean to express a firm belief, that they were at least *mistaken* in the man; and when it is considered, that many of them have but little time to bestow upon their *military* duties, on account of their close attendance at the office-desk, the counting-house, and the shop, it cannot be at all wonderful that they should know almost nothing of their active Captain and Adjutant, who so kindly performs not only his own duties, but also those of others, when he finds that it will increase his power and add to his emolument,

Capt. Mason boasted, on his trial, that he had risen from the ranks. Had he proved, Sir, that he had used his power with moderation, and held his trust with honour, this would indeed have been a just cause for self-gratulation; but there are crooked as well as strait ways of *getting on* in this world; and as it was clearly proved on the trial, that Captain Mason had, as an *officer*, been violent, oppressive, selfish and unjust, it can hardly be supposed that, as a man, he had distinguished himself by any very extraordinary virtues. To pour a torrent of abuse on one man, to strike another with his cane, a third with

his fist, and a fourth with his sword,—to use the lowest and vilest language,—to be an inveterate and invincible swearer,—not to mention the foul practices proved in evidence,—these things, one should think, Mr. Editor, would have made decent men pause, before they had appeared in favour of Capt. Mason: but no; a *Private* had ventured to bring charges against his Superior; the example was alarming, the spirit dangerous;—it must therefore be put down, or Heaven only knew were it might end!

And put down, Sir, it was; for although the Prosecutor had proved his charge,—although the Judge Advocate had said so,—although the President (Col. Hunter) had said so,—although every disinterested man in the Court had said so,—yet the culprit is merely *reprimanded*, and returns,—indecently returns, before his sentence was pronounced, to the exercise of power which he had abused, and duties which he had violated;—while the innocent and intrepid Private, who manfully stood up in a righteous cause, is not only exposed to all the evils which power and vengeance may inflict, but is stripped of every farthing he had managed to put by to procure his discharge (50l.) besides being involved in debt to the amount of 40l. more, all occasioned by the heavy charges he had incurred on the trial. After this, who, Sir, can or who will venture to bring their Superiors to justice? It is not to be expected that men will ruin themselves for the good of the public; and thus it is that oppression is patronized, fraud concealed, and cruelty encouraged.

A paragraph has appeared, stating that the *Officers* intended to present Capt. Mason with a valuable sword, in token of their *respect*. Even if this were true, *their* respect could do Capt. Mason no good; the *facts* are on record; and that present must be brilliant indeed that can blind the eyes of the impartial. But the whole was a miserable puff, the history of which is well known to Capt. Mason. The Officers intend doing no such thing, for Capt. Mason has already cost them enough of that which is infinitely more valuable than gold. But if they really wish to obtain the approbation of the public (as they well know that some good has already been produced both to the Regiment and the State by this Trial), they would not suffer the person who has caused that good to be a sufferer. They do not mean, I well know, to disgrace themselves by giving Capt. Mason a sword; but I could wish to hear that they had presented Private Throp with a purse. At all events, his *comrades*, who will not in future be so grossly abused and duped, must see that it is their *interest*, as well as *duty*, to take care that their champion is not sent into a prison for want of a few pounds, which they could so well manage to raise for him.

To conclude, Sir, I have to state, that Throp can know nothing of this address. I advocate his cause, for I wish to see humanity and justice prevail: I have no personal enmities to gratify: I knew nothing whatever of the Tower Hamlets Militia before this singular trial; but I have since seen and heard enough to convince me, that unless disinterested and honest men step forward to aid the friendless, interested and dishonest ones will drive them to despair; and thus, having no check to their villanies, and being hardened by impunity, they will multiply their oppressions, and even glory in their baseness. You, Sir, will not deny these remarks a place in your Paper, because the sufferer is poor and cannot pay for their insertion. Throp indeed is in a very humble situation, but he conducted himself so well on the trial, he evinced throughout such a proper and manly spirit, at once so remote from discontent on the one hand, and a time-serving subserviency on the other (unfortunately too common in every sphere of life), that he ought not to be passed over and confounded with those who look *merely* to the advancement of their own ends. It should be remembered also, that Throp has proved he was right, and that he now *suffers* in consequence of that proof; this alone should entitle him to our consideration.—I remain, Sir, truly your's,

Westminster, Nov. 16, 1810. J. H.

THE CORTES.

Sir,—It is with astonishment and disgust that I often see the English prints bestow unqualified and unmerited praises on the proceedings of the Spanish Cortes. Let us first examine the oath taken by the members of that *enlightened Assembly*. It is as follows:—*That they will not suffer nor tolerate in the Spanish dominions any religion but the Roman Catholic and Apostolic!*

It will not, I trust, be denied, that such an oath is as illiberal as it is absurd, and that on such a basis they can only build a tottering edifice. Some persons may, indeed, say, that the Spanish monarchy had reached to a very high pitch of glory under the exclusive Romish creed, such as when the bigotted Zenobio has noticed the achievements of the English under similar belief. But in a state of general darkness, it is difficult to discriminate. On the subject of the liberty of the press, several Members of that *enlightened Assembly* have already displayed an uncommon degree of ignorance, superstition, and fanaticism; going so far as to say, that on such a subject they ought to consult *the holy fathers and theologians, and even the holy tribunal of the Inquisition!!* They have also mentioned the Councils of Trent and Lateran, representing their decisions as worthy to be attended to and followed.

Without giving themselves so much trouble, they might as well consult and refer to Bonaparte, whose notions on the liberty of the press have so much altered ever since he has ceased to be *sans-culotte*.

In short, it appears that no substantial good will accrue to the Spanish nation from the *enlightened Cortes*, one Member of which has even said, that out of ten millions of inhabitants, scarcely one hundred thousand wished for the liberty of the press. We might have added, that nine millions out of ten are ignorant and miserable. Nay, some of their Ambassadors in foreign Courts are under the necessity of employing interpreters, not knowing but their native language. Such was the case with the Marquis de la Torre, and with M. de Galvez, Ambassadors at the Court of Russia; and with M. de Cubéro, and with M. de Onis, Spanish Ministers at the Court of Poland.—I am, Sir, your humble servant, An Old Sea Officer.

Epping, Essex, Nov. 16, 1810.

MADNESS.

Sir,—A disordered state of mind being now the daily subject of the most anxious solicitude, I send you a few thoughts on that sublimest, most intricate, abstruse, and most important branch of science. The mind is the source of all happiness, and the origin of numberless evils. Like the body, is diseased or in health; like the body, its disease is slight, and of short duration; or vio-

lent, and perhaps destroys it for ever. The mind, like the body, is strong or weak, active or indolent; but the strength or weakness of the mind does not depend on the strength or weakness of the body: the constitution of the mind is not governed by the constitution of the body. Neither the mind nor the body can bear sudden and violent shocks; (a late circumstance of a *ring*, therefore, may have been very unfortunate) but inured to it by degrees, are equal to almost any hardships or difficulties. The body can receive no violent injury but by a mechanical force; but the mind can be destroyed as by a stroke, the body receiving no injury. The most delicate and beautiful mind, like the most delicate flower, is the soonest blighted. Disease of the mind is not at all necessarily connected with disease of the body; it depends not on the state of the more prominent and active viscera, nor of the more remote and occult; it has no concern with muscular or vascular disease: in short, it does not at all depend on the state of the solids or fluids. The mind may be diseased and totally lost or destroyed, the body at the same time being unimpaired; and the body may be wasted and consumed by slow, lingering disease, to the last degree of debility and inanition, the mind remaining perfect; nor does the most painful bodily sufferings occasion mental disease. Why, then, it surely appears, that disease of the mind is totally out of the reach of all bodily remedies; and not only reasoning, but daily experience and facts may shew it. The application of a remedy, therefore, must be to the mind, as *parti dolenti*. Shakespear, a man of vast depth and experience in these matters, makes his *character* when troubled in mind, throw his physic *to the dogs*; and poor Maria, we are philosophically told by another man of talent, became better, more rational, from a shock to her mind by the death of her father, which it was apprehended would have destroyed the little reason she had left.—But instances certainly of this kind are not wanting. What can destroy can also restore; great noise can occasion deafness, great noise can restore hearing; and the same kind of shock to the mind that may disorder it if in health, may be a means of restoring it if diseased. The whole *materia medica* then, or any one article, has no more chance of being useful, than an Irish surgeon's *experiment* of *trepaning* an insane patient, to give him an opportunity of peeping into the head to see what went wrong there. Of the mind and its connexion with the body we know nothing; its power and properties we may in some degree measure: but of its anatomy or figure we know nothing, or it has none.—I am, Sir, &c.

Nov. 17. MEDICUS IGNOTUS.

MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR,—Several of your readers will have observed with pleasure, that the old brick wall, in front of the Middlesex Hospital, which has been long a most abominable nuisance to the neighbourhood, is begun to be taken down: it will be replaced by a handsome iron railing, and the court-yard will be planted with hardy shrubs, &c.

As it is to be apprehended that malevolence will describe this improvement, however necessary, as an unwarrantable waste of the money of the Middlesex Hospital, I beg leave, by means of your Paper, to make known, that not one guinea is contributed from the funds of the Hospital towards this purpose, but that the whole will be effected by private subscription, which already amounts very nearly to the estimated expence.—I remain, Sir,

A GOVERNOR of the MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL,
Nov. 21. and a Subscriber to this Improvement.

LAW.

COURT OF CHANCERY.

Tuesday, Nov. 20.

KING *v.* HARRISON.

The plaintiff in this cause is the notorious John King, and the defendant is a Mr. Harrison, who had obtained a verdict of 150*l.* against him as damages for a libel and malicious prosecution. The defendant, after getting this verdict, took out a Writ of *Fieri Facias* against the goods in the dwelling-house of the plaintiff. Mr. King then filed an injunction bill to stay the execution of the writ, alleging some ground in equity. The rule for the injunction was granted of course, till the defendant should put in his answer. Mr. Harrison, however, the day after the rule had been obtained, delivered the writ to the Sheriff, and afterwards put in his answer, to which Mr. King took exceptions, which, however, he declined to argue, and the injunction was dissolved. It, however, at that time appeared to the Court, that Mr. Harrison had been guilty of a great irregularity, in giving the writ to the Sheriff after the rule for the injunction had been granted. The Court therefore would not commit for a contempt, but required of him to give notice to the Sheriff to forbear from executing the writ, without preventing Mr. Harrison, however, from suing out another Writ of *Fieri Facias* as soon as he pleased. With this order Mr. Harrison alleged he had complied. The Sheriff had in the mean time executed the Writ, and seized the goods; but as Mr. King *insisted that they were not his goods, but Lady Lanesborough's*, the Sheriff, on receiving an indemnity from Mr. King, did at his request make a return of *nulla bona* to the writ. Mr. Harrison then brought this action against the Sheriff for a false return. In the defence of this action Mr. King *endeavoured to prove by witnesses that the goods were not the property of Lady Lanesborough*, but that they were his own goods; and that he had forfeited them when he took the benefit of the Insolvent Act. As the goods however still remained in his house, and he exercised the visible ownership, this objection was overlooked by Lord Ellenborough, and Mr. Harrison obtained a verdict against the Sheriffs. Mr. King, however, still continued proceeding in Chancery, and sought an injunction to stop execution upon this verdict also, or that Mr. Harrison should be committed to prison for contempt of Court.

The LORD CHANCELLOR said, that as there was no offer on the part of the Sheriff or Mr. King to pay the money into the Court, or to abstain from further proceedings calculated merely for delay, the Court saw no grounds to interpose its authority to prevent Mr. Harrison recovering his debt. The affidavit of his not having complied with a former order of the Court was by no means so satisfactory as to induce the Court to deprive him now of the benefit of his verdict.

COURT OF KING's BENCH.

Wednesday, Nov. 21.

BISHOP OF DERRY.

Mr. JEKYL shewed cause against the rule being made absolute against the printer and proprietors of the *Cambrian* for a libel upon the Bishop of Derry.—Mr. Jekyl said, that the Printer of the *Cambrian*, Mr. Jenkins, (who had received the offensive paragraph from a Member of the House of Commons) as soon as he discovered the falsity of it, had written to the Reverend Prelate, and also had contradicted it in his paper. This was before any prosecution had been commenced; and therefore Mr. Jenkins had spontaneously done every thing in his power to repair the injury he had so inadvertently committed. Subsequently, also, he had given up the name of the

Member of Parliament who had sent him the article. All this, he hoped, would entitle him to the clemency of the Reverend Prelate, as

"The very head and front of his offending
"Had this extent,—no more."

Lord ELLENBOROUGH here observed, that as the libel was traced to its source, it would be for the discretion of the prosecutor to consider whether he would proceed with the present prosecution. No excuse was furnished for the publisher, by any thing which had now come out. The Court had merely offered a suggestion to the prosecutor's discretion.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said that all those topics would have their weight in due time.

Mr. JEKYLL wished to know what his Learned Friend meant by *due time*?

Mr. ATTORNEY-GENERAL.—"Let Mr. Jenkins suffer the rule to be made absolute, and let judgment go by default; let us know what evidence he can furnish for the detection of the author; and it will be then for us to determine on the propriety of pressing any judgment of the Court against him. He could not pass by this opportunity of animadverting on a statement of a newspaper, as to what he had said on the last coming of this case before the Court. It had been printed in that paper, IN CAPITALS, that he had said, 'If a libel were copied verbatim from one paper into another, he (the ATTORNEY-GENERAL) would be the last man to press for judgment against the copyist;' and that his opinion had been sanctioned by the Court. In consequence of this publication, he had received letters from several persons, *now waiting the sentence of the law*, calling on him to act on his own opinion and not bring them up for judgment."

Lord ELLENBOROUGH said, it was not worth while to refute such an assertion; and, perhaps, if the Attorney-General enlarged upon the subject, the same opinion would appear in some paper of the next day, with the addition, *that he had admitted it to be correct*.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL then repeated the terms on which Jenkins and the other defendants might expect clemency. Let them suffer judgment to go by default. But no stipulation would be entered into. The defendants were to use their own discretion; and the Counsel for the prosecution would be guided by all the lenity consistent with justice. He must again controvert the injurious idea, *that the copyist was not culpable*. There was scarcely a case, in which he did not consider the copyist as *more profligate and wicked* than the original author.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH said, the publication had not yet been proved a libel. But he recollected an application for a similar rule, in the case of a late Noble Lord, (he believed it was Lord Loughborough), against the printer of a paragraph, stating that his fortune had been ruined by gambling transactions. The rule was made absolute in that case, and the Court would not hesitate to make the present rule absolute.

Mr. GARROW moved for a similar rule against the printer of the *Morning Herald*, and three others, for the same libel.

Mr. ABBOT shewed cause against the rule. The paragraph had not originated with the *Morning Herald*. Every thing that could be done as apology was done. A contradiction of the paragraph appeared on the 21st of July. Mr. ABBOT then read the apology, which was very full and very submissive.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH.—"Why did not the defendant make some enquiry into the truth of the report before he printed it? It would have probably saved him the trouble of the apology?"

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said, the apology had not the merit of being original. It was also taken from the *Cambrian*."

Lord ELLENBOROUGH.—"There is no excuse in the apology; all that can be said, is, after first calumniating the man, they then nauseate him with flattery."—*The rule made absolute*.

Mr. DAMPIER moved to make the rule absolute against the proprietor and publisher of the *Morning Chronicle*.

Mr. JEKYLL declined troubling the Court, at any length, after their opinion had been so fully declared; but he must, in justice to his clients, mention a few facts. The paragraph in the *Morning Chronicle* was copied *verbatim* from the *Morning Herald* of the 27th of June. It appeared in the *Morning Chronicle* of the 28th.—On the following day, the defendants hearing that the paragraph was unfounded, an ample apology was inserted in their paper of the 30th of June. If the Attorney-General had looked over the *Morning Herald*, he would not have thought that the paragraph in the *Morning Chronicle* contained any additional sting, for it was a mere copy.—*The rule made absolute*.

A similar application was made against the proprietor of the *Statesman*.

Mr. READER said the paragraph was copied from the *Leeds* paper.—*Rule made absolute*.

Thursday, Nov. 22.

LIBEL ON THE SOLDIERY.

THE KING *v.* THOMAS HARVEY AND JOHN FISHER.

Sir VICARY GIBBS moved the judgment of the Court against the defendants, Proprietor and Printer of the *Day* Newspaper, who had suffered judgment to go by default. The libel appeared in the paper of the 9th of April, in the following words:—"The appearance of the populace in Piccadilly, with their general demeanour and exasperated expressions, now created the utmost alarm. Some stones were thrown, and the Riot Act was read. This however was a mere matter of form, as it was impossible to hear it amidst the general confusion. It acted however as a signal for military execution, and in a few moments the Horse-Guards charged with the most inhuman violence an unarmed and unresisting people, amongst whom were several females. Those who were able made their escape down the courts and adjoining streets: here however they were not safe, as they were pursued by the soldiery, who seemed too anxious in the pursuit, and were apparently actuated by a wanton desire of shedding human blood and trampling on the innocent and unoffending spectators."—In another part was added:—"Opposite the house of Sir Francis the people assembled in vast numbers, but were interrupted by the Guards, who paraded backwards and forwards, and whose jaded appearance too plainly told their unwarrantable activity in the preceding night, and the blades of whose swords were stained with the blood of injured and innocent Britons. They were regarded with horror and detestation, and their countenances bore ample testimony to the stings of conscience which gnawed their obdurate hearts, when in the light of day they faced those men whom, but for the protection of Divine Providence, they had deprived of existence with unjustifiable cruelty."

Affidavits were then put in on the part of the defendants.

Mr. Harvey's stated, that he was the Printer and one of the Proprietors: that, on account of the hurry of business, he had not read the article till it was published; that the Reporter had abused the confidence reposed in him; that he was sincerely contrite for what had appeared; that he threw himself upon the mercy of the Court; that he had a wife and eight small children, who depended on him for support; that he was a loyal and good subject; and that this was his first offence.

Mr. Fisher's, the Publisher, stated, that he did not read the libel before it was printed: he was in bed at the time. When he saw the exceptionable passages, he had them erased, and the article so purged was inserted in the *National Register*, of which paper he is a proprietor. He threw himself upon the mercy of the Court. He had offered to give up the author of the libel.

Sir VICARY GIBBS called upon their Lordships to give judgment on a libel more wicked and more malicious than any which it had been his fortune to press for judgment. The offer to give up the author, was no extenuation of the offence. Mr. Harvey stated that he felt the deepest contrition; but there was no paragraph in a subsequent paper expressive of such contrition. The accounts, in fact, in the two following papers, were repetitions of the libel. The state of the metropolis during the transactions alluded to, was too well known to need description. The troops did not wish to be called out on such duty: their conduct had been most exemplary, and it must have been known to the writer with how much forbearance the military had acted in the discharge of their duty. They had been insulted in the grossest manner; nay, had been fired upon, before they had shewn any resistance to the mob: yet they were

charged with being actuated by a wanton desire to shed innocent blood!—Was this to be indured?—If such statements were to pass unpunished, the soldiery would not go to their duty, and outrageous mobs would have full opportunity to commit their depredations. Such was the libel: their Lordships would protect the public and the soldiers, and know what punishment was due to the defendants.

Mr. MANYATT and Mr. READER, for the defendants, spoke in mitigation; but they urged little more than what was contained in their affidavits.

The defendants were ordered to be committed to Newgate, and be brought up to receive sentence the last day of term.

THE KING v. DANIEL LOVELL.

The defendant was brought up for judgment, he having copied the above libel in his paper, the *Statesman*.

Mr. Lovell stated, that he had no Counsel, but wished to observe, that it was impossible for a Proprietor to read every thing that appeared in his paper:—the time would not admit it.—The article was extracted by his printer

Lord ELLENBOROUGH,—"But you should not publish in haste; and how can you make such an excuse, for you have the whole day to deliberate. You say it was extracted by your Printer; but you should be at the expence of having people to look over your copy who can distinguish libels from proper matter. It is not to be endured that you should be permitted to have the whole day to extract all the venom you can find in the Morning Papers for your Evening Paper, and then come here with the excuse that it was done in haste. If you make your paper up in haste, you must take the consequences."

The defendant was remanded to the custody of the Marshal of the King's Bench, and ordered to be brought up the last day of term.

POLICE.

BOW-STREET.

On the night of the 1st of October, as Mr. Ware and his son were returning home from Bracknell fair, they were stopped by a gang of men armed with bludgeons, who robbed them of the goods they had been purchasing, their watches, and cash, and afterwards, in the most inhuman manner, murdered the son, while he was defending his father, by knocking his brains out with a bludgeon. The father they beat and left for dead; a traveller, however, procured him assistance, and he was conveyed home, where he was confined till within these few days. He stated his belief that the murderers were chiefly, if not wholly, Irishmen. It was suspected they were labourers at the Military College, building near Black Water, in consequence of six Irish labourers having absented themselves from their work at the College on the morning after the murder and robbery. Pearkes having received information that those who had absented themselves were to be found in Peter-street, Soho, on Monday night he and a party of officers apprehended fifteen Irishmen there. They have since undergone several examinations, from which it was suspected that some of those who had absented themselves had made their escape to Ireland, and that others had entered on board a man of war. Pearkes, in consequence, went to North Flee., and apprehended one of the men on board the Essex, when it appeared he had entered himself as a landman, by the name of Charles Dukin, whereas his name proves to be Charles Salmon. On Friday he underwent an examination, when he was identified as the man above described, and that he absented himself from his work on the morning after the murder and robbery. The prisoner denies having had any thing to do with the murder and robbery. He was committed for further examination.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.

A gentleman of the name of M'Intosh, a merchant, in Hatton-garden, was brought to this Office on Friday, on a charge of having sent a challenge to a Mr. Mitchell. It appeared that the parties differed at a card party, and the defendant had appointed Chalk Farm for the duel. He was held in sureties to keep the peace.

A Merchant, in Pulteney-street, charged his son, a well-educated youth, of fifteen, with various acts of felony. It appeared that the prisoner had broken open drawers at various times, and stolen plate, a watch, and jewellery to the amount of above 150l. which was found in his possession. The prisoner was ordered to be kept in confinement at St. Anne's watch-house, until the Magistrates had duly considered the case.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

A dreadful fire broke out a little after six o'clock on Tuesday evening at a hemp warehouse, at Kennet's wharf, Upper Thames-street. The nature of the materials exposed to combustion produced so vivid a flame, that the greater part of the metropolis was strongly illuminated. The river between London and Blackfriars bridges was particularly so. The columns of spiral flames arising from the warehouse exhibited almost as grand and awful a spectacle as the conflagration of Drury lane Theatre. Some time elapsed before a sufficiency of water for the engines was procured; but having once been supplied, they were worked with great effect; and with the accidental aid of a very heavy shower, the fire was got under in a little more than an hour after it broke out, but not until the premises in which it commenced, and also a warehouse, stored with wheat, salt, &c. were totally consumed.

Mr. Bailey, woollen-draper, in St. Martin's-lane, was stopped near the posts leading from Somer's-town to Duke's-road, a few evenings since, by the gang of footpad-robbers that particularly infest that part of the suburbs of London. He lost his watch and money, with which the thieves decamped.

On Monday afternoon, a young woman, servant in the house of Lord Curzon, was found hanging to the balustrade of the stair-case, at his Lordship's house in Davies-street, Grosvenor-square. An inquest was held on the body.—Verdict—*Lunacy.*

On Friday se'nnight, two footpads attempted to stop a post-chaise on Bagshot-heath; but the post-boy refusing to stop, the fellows fired at him and shot him in the leg, from which three slugs were extracted.

BIRTHS.

On Monday last, Hannah Brown, who keeps a chandler shop, No. 12, Belton-street, Long-Acre, was delivered of two girls and a boy, who with the mother, are all likely to do well.

MARRIAGES.

On Thursday, at Felstead, Richard Tattersall, Esquire, of Grosvenor-place, to Mary Grace, eldest daughter of Horatio Robson, Esq. of Piccadilly.

DEATHS.

On Monday night last, at his house, Doctors'-Commons, H. Stevens, Esq. senior Proctor and Registrar of the Arches Court of Canterbury.

On the 13th inst. in Montague-square, J. L. Douglas, Esq. Admiral of the Blue.

On the 15th inst. at May Place, Kent, the Right Hon. Lady Fermanagh, aged 73.

On Thursday, in Brydges-street, in the prime of life, Mrs. Hayden, wife of Mr. Hayden, printer, much regretted by all who knew her.

Lately, in Suabia, a schoolmaster, who for fifty-one years had superintended a large institution with old fashioned severity. From an average inferred by means of recorded observations, one of his ushers has calculated that, in the course of his exertions, he had given 911,500 canings, 124,000 floggings, 209,000 custodes, 136,000 tips with the ruler, and 22,700 tasks to get by heart. It was further calculated that he had made 700 boys stand on pease, 600 kneel on a sharp edge of wood, 5000 wear the fool's cap, and 1700 hold the rod.

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